

SHIRIN TSARIN CINIKAYYA NA BAIDAYA DA SAMUN CIGABA MAIDOREWA

Ra'ayin

Karamin Sakataren Amirka

Mai kula Tattalin Arziki da Kasuwanci da Aikin Gona,
ga babban taron Bankin Duniya.

Bankin Duniya da kuma Hukumar Tsara Kudafe ta Duniya, watau IMF za suyi babban taronsu na shekara-shekara daga ranar Alhamis 2 zuwa ranar Jumma'a 3 ga watan Oktoba na wannan shekarar. Yayinda taron zai yi muhawara kan taken sa na "Shirin Tsarin Cinikayya na Baidaya da Samun Cigaba", ina fatan taron zai yi wannan tattaunawar ce tare da kekkyauwar fahintar cewa jarin 'yan kasuwa masu zaman kansu shine kashin bayan nasarar shirin cinikayya na baidaya da kuma samun cigaba mai dorewa.

Tunanin Amirka kan cigaba a koyaushe na la'akari ne da muradunda take girmamawa, watau aiki tukuru da kuma dagewa domin samun nasara. Mun fahinci cewa tunani da basira da dabarun kasuwanci daga 'yan kasuwa da iyalensu sune ke jan akalar cigaban kowace kasa. Haka kuma muna marhabin da ganin cewa hangen nesa da sanin ya kamata da 'yancin mallakar dukiya na kara samun karbuwa a irin tunani da tsare-tsaren cigaban kashashe dabam-dabam na duniya. Kamar dai yadda wani rahoton Majalisar Dinkin Duniya ya bayyana ne, cewa jarin mutane masu zaman kansu ko kuma na 'yan kasuwa da baruwansu da gwamnati, na bada wata muhinmiyar gudumawa wajen samun cigaban kasa.

Ka dauki misalin irin kudadenda ma'aikata 'yan kashashen waje da ke aiki a kashashenda suka cigaba, ke aikawa zuwa ga iyalensu a kashashe masu tasowa na kusan dalar Amirka biliyan 90 a kowace shekara. Bayan samar da abubuwan bukata na yau da kullum, irin wadannan kudafe na taimakawa kwarai wajen gina sababbin gidaje da kuma kafa jari.

Wani karin misali kuma shine samar da hannun jari na kai tsaye da 'yan kasuwa daga kashashe masu arziki ke yi ta wajen kafawa ko kuma sayen hannayen jari a kamfanoni da ke kashashe masu tasowa. Kamar yadda Cibiyar Kudafe na Kasa da Kasa ta bayyana, irin wannan hannun jari na kai tsaye zai samar da jari na dalar Amirka biliyan 225 a wannan shekara kawai. Wannan kafa ce mai inganci domin ta na samar da bun kasar tattalin arziki da musayar fusahar kere-kere da samar da aikin yi da kuma sanya gasa tsakanin kamfanoni domin yin kayayyaki masu inganci.

Amma wata hanyar samar da kudafe domin cigaban kashashe itace ta kudafen ajiya na cikin gida (watau domestic savings) daga hada-hadan yau da kullum. A wannan shekara kawai, ana sa ran cewa irin wadannan kudafe zasu kai dalar Amirka biliyan dubu 2. Fatar mu itace a yayinda kashashe ke kara karfafa cibiyoyinsu na hada-hada domin ingantar sa hannun jarin cikin gida, irin wadannan ajiya zasu iya tallafawa wajen samun karin kudafen shiga da kuma samar da ayyukan yi.

Bayan wadannan hanyoyi kuma, akwai hanyar kasuwanci. Tarihi ya nuna cewa tun fil-azal, kasuwanci na cikin manyan hanyoyin samun haɓakar tattalin arzikin ƙasashe masu tasowa. Kasashenda suka zaɓi tsarin kasuwanci, suna gaggauta hayewa turbar cigaba da haɗewa da ƙasashe masu abin hannunsu. Sanin kowa ne cewa Amirka ta daɗe tana kanfen samarda tsarin cinikayya maras tarnaki. Amirka ce ke kan gaba a duniya wajen sayan kayayyaki daga ƙasashe masu tasowa. A shekarar da ta wuce Amirka ta sayi kayayyaki na kimanin dala biliyan 680, adadinda ya ninka fiye da sau goma na duk irin taimakon da ƙasashe masu bada agaji ke bayarwa a duniya baki ɗaya.

Amma duk da haka akwai babban aiki a gaba. Wani ƙiyasi na Bankin Duniya, ya nuna cewa idan aka samu nasarar kammala yarjejeniyar Doha kan cinikayya, ana iya 'yanta mutane miliyan 140 daga ƙangin talauci, kuma a samu ƙarin kimanin dalar Amirka biliyan 350 ga kudaden shiga na ƙasashe masu tasowa a kowace shekara. Yarjejeniyar Hukumar Tsara Kasuwanci ta Duniya, watau WTO, ta watan Yulin wannan shekara a Geneva, ta samar da babbar dama domin bullo da matsayi na ƙarshe da zai buɗe kofofin kasuwanci a duniya, musanman a fannin aikin gona. Saboda haka ne muke kira ga gwamnatoci da kuma hukumominda abin ya shafa kan a dage domin a samu amincewa da tsarin yarjejeniyar na Doha.

A taron Majalisar Dinkin Duniya kan samar da kudaden cigaba a Monterrey ta ƙasar Mexico a watan Maris da ta gabata, Shugabannin duniya sun amince cewa fatar ƙasashe masu tasowa na samun cigaba zai yi nasara ne kawai, idan ƙasahen suka runguni aƙidar tallafawa kansu da kansu a cikin gida. Matsayi da kuma taimakon Amirka ga wannan amincewa shine, ƙirƙiro da Asusun Taimakawa Kasahe Samun Cigaba cikin wannan ƙarni, watau Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). Wannan asusu na bada tallafi ga ƙasashenda suka simfiɗa dimokurdiyya mai adalci, suka kuma yi namijin ƙokari wajen inganta rayuwar jama'ar su.

Har ila yau, asusun ya koyo darasi ne, daga irin abubuwa aka lura da su cewa suna taimakawa wajen samun cigaba da haɓakar tattalin arziki cikin shekaru 50. A watanni 5 na farkon aikinsa, asusun ya zaɓi ƙasashe 16 waɗanda aka fahinci cewa suna wani muhinmin ƙokari wajen ƙirƙiro hanyoyi na cikin gida domin inganta rayuwar jama'ar su da kuma warware matsalolinda ke yin dabaibayi ga tsarinsu na cigaban ƙasa, a matsayin abokan aiki.

Ba tareda la'akari da bambamcin siyasa ba, Majalisar Dokokin Amirka ta amince da hukumar kula da wannan asusu kuma tayi tanadin dala biliyan ɗaya domin a tallafa wa ƙasashe a wannan shekarar. Cikin kasafin kuɗin baɗi kuma, Shugaban Amirka, George Bush zai buƙaci majalisar ta ware dala biliyan 2 da miliyan 500 domin ayyukan asusun. Daga shekarar 2006, ana zaton Shugaba Bush zai buƙaci dala biliyan 5 saboda ayyukan tallafawa ƙasashenda suka dace. Wannan ƙari ne akan taimakon da Amirka ke bayarwa na tallafin yaƙi da cutar ƙanjamau na dala biliyan 15 cikin shekaru 5 da ƙarinda da mukayi na kashi 50 cikin 100 na taimakon yau da kullum da muke bai wa ƙasashe. Zamu ƙara baki ɗayan taimakon da muke bayarwa a duniya da ƙarin kashi 75 cikin 100.

Shirinmu na rage basussukan da ake bin kasashe matalauta na daga cikin tsarin dabarunmu na taimaka musu samun cigaba. A farkashin wannan shiri da muke sahan gaba, an ragewa kasashe 27 bashin dala biliyan 32, watau kashi 2 bisa 3 na yawan bashin da ake binsu. Hakan ya basu daman kara kudaden da suke kashewa a fannin ayyukan rage talauci. Mu kuma a matsayinmu na kasa, mun soki daukacin bashin da muke bin irin waɗannan kasashe da suka fi kowa talauci a duniya.

Amma duk da waɗannan nasarori muna sane da cewa akwai kas ashen da har yanzu bashi ya musu katutu. Wannan ne ya sa a taronsu na Tsuburin Sea Island anan Amirka, Shugabanin kasashe 8 da suka cigaba, suka kara lokacin aikin shirin rage basussuka da shekaru 2 domin nemo karin dabarun warware matsalolin basussuka ga kasashe matalauta.

Yaƙan talauci na daga cikin hanyoyi da muke bayyana irin juyayin kasarmu da halin da bil-adama ke ciki. Ya na kuma nuna fahintar mu cewa kyautatuwan namu rayuwar ta ta'allaƙa ne kan kyautatuwan rayuwar bil adama baki ɗaya. Don haka samarwa jama'a masu fama da talauci wata dama ta inganta rayuwarsu zata kara kyautata fatan alheri da sukeyi, ta kuma samar da duniya mai bin tsarin dimokurɗiyya, cike da walwala. Idan muka yi hakan, munyi wani babban tasiri kan hanyar mu ta yaƙan talauci.